

WOMAN'S REALM.



MRS. WALTER DEAN O'BRIEN.
Formerly Miss Hazel Clarke, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fabius M. Clarke, of this city. Mrs. O'Brien will live in San Francisco.

The Vogue of Artificial Locks.

Paris, June 2.
The way which one elaborate or sensational fashion will produce a second is well illustrated by the novel fancies in hair dressing that have followed in the wake of the eccentric millinery of the season. The tiny hats have exposed a great deal of hair, and additional curls, puffs and braids have seemed almost a necessity. Then, too, any set of curls, such as a regular Pompadour, seems out of keeping with the coquettishly tilted hat-brims. The most marked change in the culture is in the Pompadour, which almost invariably includes some parting. It may be in the middle, but is more often on one side, and sometimes on both. The hair in front is kept rather narrow, but it is more bouffant in the back than was the case last season, when the up-and-down comb was in vogue. This is rather replaced now by the Directoire back comb, small for the street and often very large for the evening. Little curls falling over the temples are one of the new fancies, and what used to be called finger puffs are relied on again to supplement the hollows left by braids and coils.

Naturally, a great deal of artificial hair is used, and this ranges all the way from transformations which in a more brutal age would have been called wigs to tiny little single curls attached to an invisible hairpin. It is wonderful what an invisible hairpin can accomplish in the hands of an experienced coiffeur. Hairdressers all agree that shell pins are an abomination, and some go so far as to use nothing but the very light and small steel hairpins on the ground that they are quite as strong as the heavy pins and do not weigh down the hair. Even transformations are pinned on in this way, the real hair beneath being rather tightly knotted to afford some support.

The transformation, the coiffeurs say, is the result of the undulations that have been in vogue. Women who thought it needful to be always modestly dressed found it necessary to have the hair waved several times a week. Even when this is carefully done it burns and cuts the hair, so that there comes a time when the natural hair can no longer be neatly arranged. Then the transformation is relied on to give the hair a rest and a chance to grow out. Skilful coiffeurs have turned out transformations so light that they can have no harmful heating qualities, and they affirm that properly put on, they cannot be detected. All the hairdressers are making transformations and, according to their accounts, they are selling them in such great quantities that every group of women must be sprinkled with them. Yet it must be admitted that one rarely suspects the carefully waved hair of not being naturally attached to the scalp.

There is a tendency now to a lower coiffure, especially for the evening. A pretty style is a braided coil low in the neck, with a little curl escaping from beneath the coil. This may be artificial or, if there is plenty of natural hair, it may be arranged in a single braid, with the end curled. The very low coils are only becoming to regular features, and it is only in rare cases that the French woman can adopt them. The coiffeurs seem to agree that the half low style is the best for her for the evening, and this is now carried out, with a good many additional puffs and curls. The high Directoire combs are very useful with this style. The comb holds the back curls or puffs in place, and forms also a background for the arrangement that is worn over the forehead.

The coronet pleat is not as much worn in France as in London, where it is almost ubiquitous, but a celebrated Paris coiffeur shows an interesting example of this idea. The pleat is carried about the head as in the usual fashion, but the hair on the sides is pulled over it so that the braids only show in the back and, if one wishes, on top. This is introducing a novel idea that this coiffeur is introducing, and, like most others, would seem to require artificial hair to be accomplished with any ease or success. On the whole, the coiffeurs are very useful with this style. The comb holds the back curls or puffs in place, and forms also a background for the arrangement that is worn over the forehead.

Travelers often remark on the scarcity of gray-haired women in France, and the supposition is made that the French hairdressers possess some peculiar method for restoring the hair to its "natural" or youthful color. These are evidently not secrets, for the manager of a well-known establishment here is quite willing to talk on the subject. "When the hair is just beginning to take on the unbecoming faded look due to a sprinkling of graying hairs, we apply a powder of which henna is the basis," he says. "Henna does not merely turn the hair red, for we have arrived at producing every shade of color. It is a long operation, requiring nearly the whole day for the first application, and after that the roots have to be treated about once a month. It is expensive, but we recommend henna because it is absolutely harmless. In fact it is beneficial to the hair, and besides, it does not make the hair quite so dull as the hair dyes do." Monsieur then showed some samples that he was treating to discover just before treating the whole head of hair. The shades obtained were really perfectly natural, but there were always some hairs quite brown, which would seem to suggest that no matter what shade

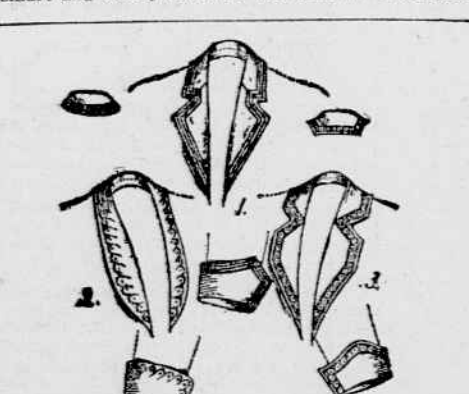
of powder was used the gray hairs would take on a reddish tinge. As more gray hair appears this bronze tinge would naturally increase until finally the result would be much the same as in the old days when henna meant red hair. At another well known place they recommend brushing a powder into the hair, and they supply powder of every possible shade of brown, black and blond. They claim that the powder will stand an accidental wetting, but must be renewed every time the hair is washed. For those who object to the powder they have a vegetable wash which turns the hair very slowly and which must be applied every day for a month before the desired results are obtained. This, like everything else recommended, is pronounced "perfectly harmless, in fact beneficial to the hair."

It is quite possible that French women do not use quite as much to artifice as is supposed. The custom of going to a professional coiffeur every

week or so for professional scalp treatment is prevalent among all classes, and there are perhaps physical reasons why grayness is not as common as among American women. It is sometimes said that the new hair that the working women have is due to their custom of going without a hat except for a rare gala occasion. This is probably true, but it does not explain the youthful hair that middle-aged women of the upper classes possess. A gray head is really a rarity in France.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

Collars and cuffs of white washable material worn over the coats of color give an exceedingly smart and dainty touch to the toilette. Illustrated.



NO. 5088—TISSUE PAPER PATTERN OF COAT COLLARS AND CUFFS, FOR 10 CENTS.

are some exceedingly desirable models, all of which can be easily made, and are so varied as to suit almost all tastes and all styles of garment. The linen and embroidered muslin are favorite materials, the piqué and the linen being used for the

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Pompadours, Wavy Knots, Transformations, Curly Bangs, Waves, Sides, all made of the finest quality, natural wavy hair, not affected by dampness and therefore always natural looking.
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HIGH SALARIED WOMEN.

Miss Amendt, with \$12,000 a Year, Has Several Close Seconds.

When it was first noised abroad in New-York that a woman, the private secretary of Gage E. Tarbell, who resigned last Friday as second vice president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was getting a salary of \$12,000 a year, there were a good many people who said they didn't believe it. Remembering the gratitude with which most women accept a \$25 a week position, they declared that it was impossible that any woman could make herself worth \$300 a week to any employer.

Large salaries, however, are by no means so rare among women as is commonly supposed. There are several business women in New-York and Boston who are known to be in receipt of salaries ranging from \$8,000 to \$10,000 a year, although Miss Anna Amendt and her \$12,000 a year salary appear to have touched high water mark up to date.

Miss Amendt's career is typically American. Like young Lochinvar, she came out of the West, having been born in Logan, Ohio. When her father lost his money she took to school teaching, like so many girls thrown on their own resources, but she hated the life of a schoolma'am, and when she had saved up \$300 quit the hateful business and went to Chicago to learn stenography.

About the time Anna Amendt received her diploma in stenography and typewriting the Chicago branch of the Equitable advertised for a stenographer. Miss Amendt got the position, at \$15 a week. Presently she was advanced to the place of Secretary to Mr. Tarbell, then general agent for the Northwestern territory, with headquarters in Chicago. Later, when Mr. Tarbell was made second vice-president and came to New-York, Miss Amendt became his chief assistant, with a salary that advanced by leaps and bounds from \$15 a week paid sixteen years ago to the inexpressible little stenographer to \$12,000 a year. Next

in the field of art and she does not little slumming in connection with the almost numberless appeals for charity which are left by the postman every day.

Miss Katharine Harrison is another New-York business woman whose salary is \$10,000 a year. She is private secretary to H. H. Rogers, the Standard Oil magnate, and her duties follow the more conventional and strictly business lines followed by other private secretaries. Miss Elizabeth Altman, private secretary to Miss Helen Gould, is said by those who know to receive a yearly salary of \$8,000, but her office is to superintend Miss Gould's abundant charities and look after her voluminous correspondence, and she has nothing whatever to do with the management of Miss Gould's household affairs.

Mrs. Florence E. Shaul, manager of the Massachusetts woman's department of the Equitable, seems to be Boston's woman "top notcher" as regards salary. Her annual salary is reported to be \$11,000. The insurance is without doubt a woman's happy hunting ground so far as big salaries are concerned, for next to Mrs. Shaul comes Mrs. Stella E. P. Drake, who has charge of the woman's department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mrs. Drake is a Michigan woman, who went to Boston about eight years ago, worked for several publishing houses, then took up insurance. Upon the retirement of Mrs. A. P. Potts, the first man to be in charge of the woman's department, she succeeded to that position.

COLLEGE AND WOMEN.

Mrs. Thomas, of Bryn Mawr, on Higher Education.

"Now we see that what women have needed through all the centuries was college education."

Thus spoke President M. Carey Thomas at the twentieth commencement of Bryn Mawr College on Thursday morning. "There are other ways of becoming educated," she explained, "but it has been the experience of all ages that nothing can take the place of the gathering together of young people, away from the distracting influences of their home life, among academic surroundings in the delightful companionship of other young people, under great teachers, whose own lives are devoted to study and research."

"Before women began to go to college," continued President Thomas, "they were uneducated in this sense. But it has been the discovery of our generation—I might almost say in its consequences its most far reaching and greatest discovery—that this is a time for women as well as for men. Our generation has been thrilled by the rapturous emotion with which women have given themselves to the joy of serious intellectual work. So carried away have they been by the life of the intellect and spirit that already one-third part of all the youth studying in the colleges of the United States is women, and in the next genera-

tion in all probability one half of all the college bred people in the United States will be women."

HENRY JAMES ON ENGLISH.

The president was followed by Henry James, who told the graduates that they could not consider themselves educated until they could use the English language correctly and beautifully, and that probably few of them did so. As a remedy for this defect he recommended imitation.

"Articulate beneficent individuals, torch bearers, guardians of the highest flame, make your profit when you do meet them. I commend the imitation of form and finished utterance when they are the highest count—set in a wide range of imitation depends on the degree of success you have attained."

Five sets of jewels from the collection of Queen Isabella of Spain make up the most interesting part of the Stanford collection. They are valued at \$1,000,000, and were bought by Mr. Stanford in

mas, shortly before she started on her trip, she had a photograph of herself taken for us, and she wore her wonderful pearl necklace.

This picture, framed, hangs on the wall in Mrs. Lawton's drawing room at the San Raphael. It is taken in semi-profile, and shows her to advantage the neck, which is composed of five strings of large pearls. The first string encircles the neck snugly, and each of the four others is a bit longer than the preceding string. This necklace is fastened at the back with a large antique clasp, set with diamonds.

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THE STANFORD JEWELS.

Some That Were Queen Isabella's To Be Sold.

Collectors of precious stones in New-York are awaiting with eagerness announcement of the time and place of the sale of the late Mrs. Leland Stanford's jewels. They are said to be worth \$2,000,000, and are to be sold at auction, the proceeds to go to Leland Stanford, Jr., University.

Mrs. George Perkins Lawton, of San Raphael, No. 66 West 47th-st., Mrs. Stanford's favorite niece, who came down from her summer home at Saratoga for a few days last week, said yesterday that she had not heard, and that she thought the executors had not yet decided, when the sale would take place or whether it would be held in San Francisco or New-York City.

"After the death of her son," said Mrs. Lawton, "my aunt seldom wore her jewels, but last Christmas she wore them."

Europe. Mrs. Lawton does not know their history any further than this.

"One set is entirely of diamonds," she said, "and the others are of pearls, opals, rubies and emeralds. Each set includes a tiara, necklace, stomacher, bracelets and rings. I have seen these jewels of my aunt's, and have had them in my hands many times. They are magnificent."

The money obtained from the sale of the five string pearl necklace is to go to the library fund, according to a codicil to Mrs. Stanford's will. It will probably be sold in parts.

Roof Garden Library.

Rivington-st. is happy in the possession of the first and only roof garden ever built over a public library in this city. It is on top of the new Carnegie library, opened yesterday afternoon at No. 61 Rivington-st., under the name of the Rivington branch of the New-York Public Library.

There was great excitement in all that neighborhood yesterday—an excitement which reacted prejudicially on the sales of soured herrings and pickled cucumbers from the pushcarts in the street below, and communicated itself even to the fire escapes, which were crowded with interested toes.

Alfred J. Talley, Civil Service Commissioner, presided at the opening exercises, as the designated representative of Mayor McClellan. Stephen H. Olin made an address on behalf of the trustees of the New-York Public Library, and Mr. Talley also spoke. A feature of the afternoon was the music furnished by pupils of the Music School Settlement.

The roof garden, which all the nice young fellows and girls of that section immediately took to their hearts, is reached by a staircase from the general reading room on the third floor. About forty feet square, and protected by high iron railings and an awning, it offers, with its round tables, its chairs and boxes full of flowering geraniums and petunias and its electric bulbs, a charming outdoor reading room.

James Speyer, A. E. Brewster, J. S. Billings, Dr. David Blaustein and Miss Lillian Wahl were in the audience. Miss T. Blumberg, with a staff of ten assistants, will be in charge. At present the collection numbers 10,000 books, but there is shelf room for 5,000 more. The entire second floor is given up to the children.

THE COREANS' WHITE DRESS.

As the Coreans are obliged to dress in white for three years for every case of death, and as one three things died within ten years, by which deaths mourning was imposed on the whole nation, the majority of people choose rather to dress continually in white, in order to avoid the great expense involved by repeated changes in a clothing. They have to be washed they are entirely taken to pieces and beaten for hours with a wooden paddle, in order to obtain the metallic gloss which is considered particularly beautiful.—(Housekeeper).

PARIS HATS AND A MOTOR TOQUE.

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